

# INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE

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By the President of the United States of America,  
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received that a number of individuals who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become subservient to the British, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

To testify whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and the said Pardon, to be signed with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of October, A. D. 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-seventh.

JAMES MADISON.  
By the President,  
JAS. MONROE, Secretary of State.

## AN ACT

Making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force an act entitled 'An act for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia,' passed on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, shall, respectively, be entitled to the following quantities of land, that is to say: Charles Hazen, widow of James Hazen; Chloe Shannon, wife of James N. Shannon and relict of Obadiah Ayer, deceased; the heirs of Hugh Ayer, and the heirs of Daniel R. Ayer, respectively one hundred and fifty acres; Hugh Ayer, jun., and the heirs of Anthony Ayer, respectively three hundred and twenty acres; and that the following persons, claiming lands under the act, entitled "An act further to provide for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, and for other purposes," passed on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, shall, respectively, be entitled to the following quantities of land, that is to say: The heirs of James Boyd, two thousand two hundred and forty acres; the heirs of Nathaniel Reynolds, the heirs of Edward Ansell and John Sprague, respectively one hundred and fifty acres; Robert Shaw, John Dalton and John Morrison, each, six hundred and forty acres; James Sprague, David Drake, John Taylor and the heirs of Gilbert Scamman, deceased, respectively three hundred and twenty acres; several tracts of land shall be located within the boundaries of the following townships, referred to and set apart for the purpose of satisfying the claims of the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia; and the said locations shall be made, and patents granted, in the manner and on the conditions prescribed by former laws, except as for the time for making the locations; which locations shall be made on the day or days that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge most convenient for the claimants, and shall designate for the purpose.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 23, 1812—Approved.  
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary for the Department of War to exchange lands with the Uraline Nuns in the city of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of War be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to exchange the lot of ground situated in the city of N. Orleans, on which the Military Hospital of the U. States stands, with the Uraline Nuns of said city, whose convent adjoins or is near the same, for such other lot or lots of ground, in said city of New Orleans, or in its vicinity, owned by the said Nuns, as in the opinion of said Secretary, shall be conveniently situated for a Military Hospital, and of equal value with the lot or lots on which the said Hospital now stands, including the value of said Hospital.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of such exchange, the Secretary for the Department of War is hereby authorized and empowered to make every and deliver, in behalf of the United States to the said Uraline Nuns, or to such person or persons as they may designate, a deed or other instrument in writing, therein and thereby conveying to them all the right and title of the U. States in and to the said lot or lots of ground aforesaid, reserving however to the United States, the use of said Hospital, for such time as the said judge necessary; and the Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby also authorized to take and receive from the said Uraline Nuns or from such person or persons, as may be authorized in their behalf for this purpose, a deed or deeds or other instrument in writing, conveying to the U. States a good and sufficient title to the lot or lots of ground, which he may agree to take in exchange; and which deed or deeds, or other instruments in writing, shall contain the necessary covenant to secure the United States in case of any failure of title aforesaid.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 23, 1812—Approved.  
JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Captain Selah Benton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Selah Benton, who served as a Captain in the American army in the revolutionary war, be placed on the pension list, and that there be paid to him in the same manner that other pensions are paid, the sum of twenty dollars per month, to commence from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON,  
President of the Senate, and President of the Senate.  
February 21, 1812—Approved.  
JAMES MADISON.

## Interesting Occurrence.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

### Reflections on the Governor's Speech.

The conduct of the Governor on the requisition for furnishing the militia of this State, is of the most singular nature, as detailed in his speech to the Legislature. It appears he labored to screen himself from censure by delaying to comply with the repeated requests of the proper officers of the government. So early as the 12th of June last, he was requested by the Secretary of War, "by the direction of the President, to order such part of the militia as he might deem necessary for the defence of the sea coast." This requirement was as cautiously made as the nature of the business could warrant. The President left it wholly with the Governor as to the number, and we believe there is not an individual in the Commonwealth, but what thought some part of the troops were necessary for the defence of the sea coast. Even the federalists were daily complaining that our troops were in danger; but it seems the Governor thought that the danger was so small that it was not necessary to order out one company in compliance with the requisition from the Secretary of War. On the 23d of June, another request was made to the Governor by Gen. Dearborn, with information that "war was declared against Great Britain," but the Governor thought it not to comply, still thinking, no doubt, there was no necessity for the defence of our seaports. "The above request was renewed by Gen. Dearborn on the 26th and 29th of June, with the same success as before—but no necessity appeared to defend our seaports in the opinion of the Governor. Still, however, persevering in his duty, Gen. Dearborn made another request July 15, stating, that he was ordered to Albany, requiring the Governor "to order such part of the detached militia as the present state of the war required." Here again the Governor thought there was no danger, though all the troops were ordered to Albany; but to indifference was he to this important subject, "that he had no opportunity to answer it till after the departure of Gen. Dearborn." What opportunity could he want, on so interesting a business, if he had been disposed to have attended to it? At length another urgent letter comes from the Secretary of War, dated 27th July, declaring "the danger of invasion which existed at the time of issuing the orders of the President, in case of." Notwithstanding this urgent request, the Executive was unable from a view of the Constitution, and the documents referred to, to perceive that any exigency existed which could render it advisable to comply with the said requisition." At this stage of the business, however, and on this "solemn occasion," the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court were required. It must be a novel question to be laid before the Justices, whether there was a necessity to secure our seaports, after the President had declared in his official capacity, that the danger was increasing.

But to cap the climax of the Governor's conduct, after such a total neglect of the repeated requirements made by the President, Secretary of War, and General Dearborn; yet it seems his Excellency on the application of a person deputed by the inhabitants of Balport and Robbinston, "representing that there were many lawless people on the borders, from whom they had feared apprehensions of an attack, and requesting that a number of militia might be stationed in those towns," directed that two companies of the detached militia should be called into the service of the United States for their protection." Thus all the calls made by the *Constitutional Authorities* to defend the seaports were disregarded, but on the application of "a person" deputed by two towns at the Balport, three companies were immediately ordered out "for their protection!" The Secretary of War declared that the danger was increasing, still the representation was viewed with indifference, but on the mere apprehensions of an attack by the inhabitants of Balport and Robbinston, an adequate force was ordered for their protection—and this on the application of a single person deputed for this purpose! The President we know; the Secretary of War we know, and Gen. Dearborn we know in their official and responsible characters; but who the deputy from Robbinston is we know not either in his individual or his official capacity. Pay who is to pay the troops thus ordered by this application?

## MILITARY.

On Saturday last the *Washington Infantry*, under the command of Capt. ISAAC RHOADES, celebrated the 9th anniversary of their organization. After performing a number of evolutions in their usually correct style, they partook of an entertainment provided for the occasion at *Trayner's Hotel*, in Charlestown; when the following among other toasts were drank:

The Day—the Sons of Columbia in 1812 will never disgrace the immortal heroes who fell in defence of their rights in 1777, on the plains of Saratoga.

The President of the United States—The purity of whose mind will ever far above the calumny of "unpatriotic Patriots"—President's Address.

The Congress of the United States—May the energies of their last session, increase at their next, with double vigor.

The Governor of this Commonwealth—The "Bulwark of our Religion" must be of our own construction; for we cannot be indebted to our enemies.

Admiral's Address.

George Washington—Whose farwell address denounces every traitor who dares to countenance anything that shall sever the Union of these United States—*Dirge, Pigeon's Hymn.*

John Adams—Who clipped the wings of that Pigeon, who had the audacity to declare that Britain "has done no essential injury."—*Adams's Liberty.*

Thomas Jefferson—The day must arrive when the historian will record his virtues, his integrity, & his fame, to the eternal disgrace of his cowardly defenders—*Jefferson's March.*

Hancock and Adams—Tried patriots of 1775—whose love of gain could never induce them to sell the liberty and honor of their country—*Dirge.*

The Army—May the example of the valiant Taylor teach the slaves to respect and fear their brave leaders; may the unfortunate fate of Detroit soon be counterbalanced by the complete conquest of Upper Canada—*Washington's March.*

The Navy—May it increase with our strength, and may every officer have the same opportunity to

achieve the like splendid victory as the brave Holt.

Rela Columbia.

The Militia—May every officer who holds a commission reflect, that he has sworn to support the Constitution and Laws of his country, and that officer who will act contrary thereto, "is a perjured villain."

The Fair—Modest, graceful and delicate—the Soldier's stimulus to action, and the fosterer of his sufferings.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Meigs, Editor—Justice dictates that whenever we attempt to praise or censure the conduct of public officers, it should be done impartially, giving to all their just due, as merit or desert deserve, avoiding a too great profusion on the one hand, or too much severity on the other; both are distant from the correct line, and cannot claim sanction.

There has been recently published in the public papers, the official letter of a Capt. Z. Taylor, commanding Fort Harrison, (Indiana Territory) to Brigadier General Harrison, giving an account of an attack made on the fort, by a numerous body of Indians. It appears by the letter that the garrison of the fort was small indeed, and a part of these units for duty; the Captain himself only coalescent. The attack of the savages was furious, and they had the address to fire to one of the block-houses, which threatened not only to open an avenue into the fort, but to extend the flames to the whole work. Amid this, with the addition of the horrid yells of the savages without, piercing cries of the women and children within, and profusion of alarm and danger, on the minds of the small garrison, in a situation almost desperate and hopeless, the brave Taylor aroused all his faculties, and exhibits that he professed a cool determined bravery, which no danger could appal, and that this bravery was supported by the firm pillars of sound skill and judgment. He inspired the garrison to heroism—all his precautions to arrest the flames, defend the breach which they threatened to open—refusing to open the gate in the dark to admit one who claimed friendship, lest he might admit the enemy with him, all mark the full possession and correct exercise of ample abilities to command—and considering the great disparity of force, and attendant circumstances, perhaps no action as yet, during the present war, either on the land or water, exceeds it in skill and bravery. It does honor to our country, and as one of its citizens, Capt. Taylor (a total stranger to me) and his brave garrison have my thanks, and those fearfully.

A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN.  
Roxbury, Oct. 16, 1812.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Republicans of the District of Middlesex!

You are respectfully informed, that the Hon. WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON, who voted for the war, and who will use his best endeavor to support and prosecute it, both on land and on the ocean, is the only Republican Candidate for the above District. Let not the impression that this gentleman will surely be elected, prevent you from going to the polls. These exist among us, Benevolent Societies regularly organized, whose benevolent views extend to Great Britain, to John Henry, and to every thing Anti-American, while little is left for their own country, and none for their government. You have now an opportunity to shew the hypocritical canters, who have assumed the soft and pretty name of *Peace Makers*; that you are in earnest. Let the sons of the fires, who opposed British tyranny on the plains of Lexington, who defended the bridge at Concord, who immortalized the heights of Bunker, flew to the world, that they will neither submit to have their brethren or their sons stolen or oppressed, by any nation on earth, and that neither Great Britain or France shall by Orders or Decrees, dictate to what parts or places (not really blockaded) we shall carry our produce. Remember the second day of November, and do not lay out your business, so as to be absent on that day; but let every voter repair to the polls, and in this way let the question be settled whether Mr. Richardson has misrepresented his former constituents, or whether he fulfilled their wishes by voting for a war against Great Britain.

A REPUBLICAN.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1812.

TAXES.—Federalists ought to be the last people in the world to talk about taxes; seeing that when they were in power, when commerce was comparatively unshackled, they taxed Houses and Lamps, Horses and Carriages, Distilleries and Auctions, &c. Republicans repealed all these taxes, and have laid one of them on again. Nor is it likely they will. Using all the economy in their power, they will probably be able to work through without. Should *Federalists* get in, there would be danger of their imposing heavy burdens on the people, as they did before.—*True Am.*

Antipathy to Commerce.

The federalists charge the Republicans with being the enemies to commerce—hence they say, *the war.* This is a flimsy thing with these gentlemen, which they turn up to often, that it is no wonder that the public taste is nauseated with it. But we are not the enemies of commerce.

The only difference between them and us is this: They were contented with the crumbs of commerce; whereas we wanted our full share. They wished to carry on the trade actually open to them, but liable to all the restrictions which Great Britain had imposed and might hereafter impose. We wished to submit to a little temporary privation, that we might enjoy more trade, free from all future interposition.

They would care for now; we thought of the long hereafter. They would care for now; we thought of the long hereafter.

Now would go from now from port to port, begging for licences and admittance: we would sail with our flag waving at the mast-head, trading through every sea and boldly passing to every port which the laws of nations would entitle us to enter. They would sink us to a nation of imbeciles and contemptible shop-keepers—we would make this a bold, a high-minded and a gallant nation, distinguished for our love of independence, and offering a generous lustre around our name on the page of history.

Which then loves America and Commerce best?—*Eng.*

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

## MASSACHUSETTENSIS—No. 2.

THE federalists have at length made a total surrender of principle, honor and justice, in their denunciations against the administration. They have employed every artifice, misrepresentation and falsehood, which can be devised by the most ingenious malice, to deceive the public. They have represented our government to be entirely deficient in political rectitude, too impotent to enforce repressive measures, too timid to assume a warlike attitude, impotent in the naval and military departments, devoid of skill in the management of our finances, and our land and sea forces in point of valor and capacity far inferior to the subjects of Great Britain. Possessing an incorrigible propensity to calumniate the transactions of government, notwithstanding occurrences are daily affording irrefragable proofs that their calumnies are without foundation, they persist in the repetition of them with the obstinacy and effrontery of hardened culprits. Documents exhibiting unequivocal testimony that the negotiations with the belligerents have been conducted with the greatest impartiality and decision, are as distorted by a jesuitical sophistry, that those who have not leisure to examine them, are induced to consider them as gross impositions. They have asserted with the confidence of men entrusted with the secrets of the cabinet of St. James, that Great Britain could never be compelled by repressive measures to relinquit their Orders in Council; in a single point; they were, therefore, useless; they have however recoiled there, but with such an awkward grace, manifest reluctance, and with such hesitations, that we must have lost all acuteness of honor and love of independence, to consider this a satisfactory reparation for the injuries we have sustained from unjust depredations upon our property, and the violation of our rights.

When the embargo, the precursor of war, was laid, they employed it as an engine to affect the people, and thereby destroy the popularity of the President. They treated with ridicule the opinion that Mr. Madison would finally resort to war with Great Britain, provided he failed to obtain reparation for the injuries and insults which the United States had received from that power. "What! (to use their own language) will Mr. Madison declare war, an act by which he will excite the indignation of the English ministry and their adherents in this country! No, it does not accord with the folly, weakness and pusillanimity, we have incessantly endeavored to attach to the character of the Chief Magistrate of the Union.—It is a preposterous supposition, that he has virtue enough to pursue a line of conduct, however advantageous it may be to the country, that will endanger his reelection. That any man can frame his political maxims according to the dull rigid rules of virtue, is above our enlightened comprehension. Mr. Madison can never be so presumptuous as to declare war. He, however, has declared war, maintains his popularity, and will be re-elected President of the United States.

The cry of imbecility has also been raised against the Secretary of the Navy; but it seems that the duties of his department have been discharged with activity and vigor. It is in the remembrance of every one what pains were taken to impress the public with the belief that the frigate Constitution was totally unprovided with ammunition, men and provision. It could not, however, be more gratifying to the feelings of the Secretary of the Navy and the republicans in general, than it was a source of lamentation and woe to the just, that the vessel was so well equipped, that the brave commander, officers and crew, were enabled to speak to the enemy in a language that made the "bulwark of our religion" tremble.

The War Department has likewise been a subject of the animadversions of the opposers of government; here too they discover their usual aptitude in detecting the defects of the administration. They accuse the honorable Secretary of disavowing weakness and impotence in conducting military affairs. They had the address, by pouring forth a torrent of falsehood and abuse, to render his friends for a moment anxious for his honor with respect to the surrender of Detroit. But when it was ascertained that our men were amply supplied with every thing necessary to sustain a siege, or carry war into the heart of the enemy's country, it proved that he possessed an energy and foresight that renders him worthy of the highly respectable trust reposed in him by his countrymen. The principal thing to be regretted in that ignominious affair is, that the commander's want of bravery prompted him to submit to a quiet and unconditional surrender of that fortress, and a brave army waiting on tiptoe for orders to charge the enemy.

The treasury has not escaped the scourge of federal slander. The opposers of government have represented Mr. GALLATIN to be totally unequal to the task of managing the pecuniary concerns of the nation; the national treasury exhausted, and our resources few and inadequate to supply the demand we have for money; yet our soldiers and seamen are regularly paid, and all contracts are fulfilled with the greatest punctuality and exactness.

We conceive it to be a commendable precaution in those who are incessantly railing against the measures of the administration, to be careful in ascertaining the characters of those who are fighting our battles by sea and land. The splendid achievement of our brave men in capturing the British frigate *Guerrriere*, and the gallant charge of our men at *Battle Point*, show that our soldiers and seamen have bone and muscle; and when the tug of war comes, they will drive headlong into the sea the enemies of our country.

## MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

### PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

In the city of Philadelphia, and in the congressional district, comprising the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware the Democratic Ticket has uniformly succeeded in every instance, and for every office—congress, state legislature, city, select and common council, county commissioner and auditor, every man has been carried.

We do not state this auspicious result, with a design of insulting or annoying the unsuccessful, but with the view of calling to the sober consid-

eration of those who have failed, the causes of their failure and the certainty that they may not fail so long as they act in a manner inconsistent with the rights of their country—incompatible with the general happiness—and subservient to the views and interests of a foreign nation.

The present election, if their *very confession* were not sufficient, proves the progressive decline, and points out the certain extinction of a party which under so many names, *of federalists, march and characters*, has been usually called, without any fair propriety to the title, the federal party; as a party, it is now, by its own volition and its own might, a mere remnant, hanging upon the skirts of the party to which it has been opposed—clinging to the very men who have been most conspicuous in opposition to them as a party, and thereby confessing the justice of all the imputations heretofore laid on them.

The present election presents a number of useful lessons, if experience could correct the vices and errors of men. It shews to the federal party—that they are a minority, even when aided by all the influence of British mercantile credits and agencies.

They have brought forth the whole of their force, with a zeal and activity unprecedented. The votes given in this city have been nearly 8892, near 500 more than have been given on any former occasion.

The old, the lame, the blind, and men tottering even on the verge of the grave, who have been obliged to be supported from their carriages to the hustings, have been brought forth.

The whole body of the religious society of Quakers, those men who derive so many blessings, who enjoy so many privileges to be had in no other country, and who are so little sensible or so insatiably ungrateful for their privileges—the whole of this numerous sect was embodied and brought forth in array against the government.

The citizens of different classes of trade and callings, marching in the usual forms, in a manner never before appeared, never before objected to, never before known to produce riot, disorder or dissuade, were interrupted and insulted, but without effect—no riot was produced—and the advocates of war against a foreign tyrant were seen, refuting the attempts to produce outrage and violence by the hypocritical professors of the love of peace, who support the influence of a foreign government which is leaping and massacring its frontier citizens.

But the triumph was not confined to the moderation and unity of those who advocate a just war against an intolerant tyrant; the friends of the war, in defeating the turbulent purposes of the "friends of peace" (that is the friends of peace with England and war with all the world) gained a triumph the more honorable and decisive because it was the result of previous triumph over local interests and personal dislikes; the tickets chosen for some of the public trusts were not such as the people would have selected had they been fairly consulted; different men would have been chosen; but in this was to be seen the superior influence of public motives over private partialities and antipathies; the election was considered as binding itself with the great questions involved in the war; it was contemplated only as a national measure, in which the rights of the nation were placed in opposition to the tyranny of an enemy; and it was considered, as it really was a question in which the assertion of American independence was to be tried in opposition to submission to the ancient tyrant.

The question was in fact identified with the revolution of 1776—independence or tyranny, and it was decided and in that spirit.

Wherever local considerations were blended with the question, the resistance and the exertion became stronger. The federal party who have been, on all occasions that they have power, cruel, oppressive and intolerant, and who like all men of similar tempers are equally sullen and depondant in adversity; they had supposed that the tyranny of their rule was forgotten, or that its return would be suffered with complacency. This election should teach them, that however generous men may be disposed to forbear and to forgive, that they are not ever ready to place their necks under the yoke which once galled them.—*Aurora.*

## COMMUNICATION.

### OF SOUTH-AMERICA.

The cause of the Revolutionists, otherwise called Independents, in *Spanish America*, is the same as our cause in our Revolutionary contest, against the great oppressor and usurper, "the bulwark of the religion we profess." Consequently every true Whig will rejoice at their success. The European Spaniards, even the lowest animals among them, are in the habit of calling *Crillos* (Creoles) by way of reproach and contempt, those whom we truly and emphatically call AMERICANS, in contradistinction to aliens; in saying that they are of a superior and nobler race, because they are natives of *Old Spain*; but it is to be expected, that they will soon learn better manners and a more correct idea of things. We sincerely rejoice at the discovery of the "Heliopolis" plot, brewed by the allies of the British and Portuguese governments in *Montevideo*, with an intent to destroy the friends of liberty and independence in the illustrious city of *Buenos Ayres*; and we most devoutly pray Heaven, that all the schemes of European tyrants and their coadjutors, to effect the recolonization of the regions of the *American Hemisphere*, that have already shaken off their chains, be blighted, together with their authors and abettors; and that we may shortly see the glorious time, when every portion of this *New World* will acknowledge no other rulers than those of their own choice, and no other restraint, than that of wife and wholesome laws impartially administered.

Description of the *Creoles*, by ROBERTSON and other writers:

The chamber and State of the *Caracas* have enabled the *Chaparrones* (or *Spaniards*) arrived from Europe, to acquire various advantages, besides those which they derive from the partial favor of government. Although some of the *Creoles* are descended from the conquerors of the *New World*, though others can trace up their pedigree to the noblest families in Spain; though many are possessed of ample fortunes; yet, by the sign of a jealous government, and by their desire of attaining that distinction to which mankind naturally as-



pire, the vigor of their minds is so entirely broken, that a great part of them waste their life in luxurious indulgences, with an insatiable thirst for dissipation and debauchery.

Crotona is a name given to the families descended from an European Spaniard settled in the Americas ever since their conquest. The Indians, Negroes, Mulattoes and Mongrels, form distinct classes of men.

### Interesting Foreign Intelligence.

**LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.**  
Lisbon papers, to 9th Sept. have been received in Philadelphia. The siege of Cadiz was again raised the 24th Aug. The Madrid accounts were to the 25th Aug. when no important event had occurred since our last accounts. The French movements tended to a concentration of their forces.

A considerable body of troops has recently left England for the peninsula, accompanied by a squadron of men of war, and several distinguished General Officers.

SEVILLE, Aug. 23.—The Gazette of Galicia mentions that the English had landed 1500 troops at Santander, 1000 at Cádiz, and that the latter is blockaded by them, and besieged by Col. Long; and that Caffarelli retreats towards Vittoria with great loss. In the Gazette of Elre nadura there is an official account from Gen. P. A. Giron, to the Marquis of Montalban, wherein he informs him of the capitulation of Astorga; that the garrison was composed of three battalions and 1100 troops.

A letter from Cadiz dated August 25, states the French have raised the siege of that city, and retrograded towards Xeres.

The American vessels at Lisbon are not permitted to ballast with salt, the British Admiral having notified, that in that case they would be liable to capture. Flour was at 23 dis.

From the 23d to the 10th Sept. only one American vessel arrived at Lisbon—a ship in a long passage from New York.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Paros*, from Bilbao, (Spain) which left on the 6th Sept. arrived at New-York on Saturday evening last.

Mr. Dwyer, of Baltimore, came passenger in the above ship, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Russell, our Charge des Affaires in London to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Russell issued a circular on the 23d of Sept. to all the American Consuls in Great-Britain, informing them that their functions had ceased.

By the *Ferns*, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 4th of September, but they contain nothing of importance.

Also, at New-York on Saturday evening, the British vessel *Swiflow*, from Baltimore, via Halifax, in 10 days from the latter port. She left Baltimore on the 3d of September, and has brought dispatches, which the London papers represent to be of great importance. The *Swiflow* was brought to anchor off Fort Richmond, and an officer came up with the dispatches, which we understand are forwarded to Washington.

Also, arrived at New-York, the British frigate *Juno*, Capt. Sutherland, in 14 days from Halifax. She brings dispatches from Sir John B. Warren to the Secretary of State. A Lieutenant came up on Saturday morning in gun boat No. 107, with the dispatches, which were delivered to Gen. Armstrong, who has forwarded them to Washington.

### By the last Mail.

### WESTERN ARMY.

To the Editor of the *Aurora*.  
CHICAGO, October 7, 1812.—To my left, I stand that General Harrison had gone on a ferocious expedition. The object is now known. General Winchester, commanding the vanguard of the N. W. army, had not long before marched from Fort Wayne, for Fort Debauc. His force amounted to nearly 3000 men, and was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers, Garret's troop of Dragoons, and nearly 1000 regulars of the 17th reg. under Col. Wells. Harrison at St. Marys, received an express from Winchester, giving information that he had advanced within three miles of Fort Defiance—that 3000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of light artillery, had previously occupied the fort and fortified their position—that he, Gen. Winchester, was fortifying his camp, and should wait for reinforcements. Harrison immediately ordered the troops at St. Marys to leave their tents, take 3 days provisions and march to join Winchester. About 2000 mounted riflemen and mulattoes moved, under Harrison, towards the same point.

This information is generally credited. From a variety of sources, accounts have been received of the march of a large body of British and Indians with artillery, from Detroit towards Fort Wayne. The Indians which were about Fort Wayne and Harrison, and who, as is believed, must have joined the main body. When they reached Fort Defiance, their further progress was probably checked by the advance of the troops under Winchester. Under Harrison and Winchester, there are not more than 600 regulars, all new recruits, the rest of the force is composed of Kentucky and Ohio volunteers. The officers in Payne's brigade, in particular, are men of high standing, talents and energy. In fact, a smaller lot of fellows never were paraded, they have now marched to encounter the red and white savages at Fort Defiance. We expect soon to hear of a bloody and glorious battle. If Harrison, with the mounted volunteers, reaches Winchester previous to an engagement, the allies will find hot work. Not many of them will ever see Malaga. We have no apprehension of the result, even if an engagement should take place, previous to the arrival of Harrison, the brave Kentuckians will do their duty. There are not the same number of Englishmen on earth who could drive them. The distance from St. Marys to Fort Defiance, leaving Fort Wayne on the left, is about 60 miles.

If the allies should attempt a retreat, the mounted volunteers would flick very close to their rear. The only fear we have here, is that the reports on the British and Indians at Fort Defiance as accounts have represented. Truly, the celebrated warrior, had to command the Indians. The day of the battle will be a proud day for the backwoods-men.

### WAR EVENTS.

From the *Odontograph Bulletin of October 6*.  
On Friday last about forty British boats came up the river St. Lawrence. They arrived at St. John's about sunset, escorted by two gun-boats. On their leaving Johnstown for Quebec (Copy this piece) a heavy cannonading was opened from the batteries of Prescott upon the village, which continued for 9 hours, in order to cover the boats in proceeding to Prescott on Johnstown. The fire was returned in a very spirited manner from our batteries, until it was perceived that long shot made but very little effect. On Saturday morning, the boats were discovered to be in the harbor of Prescott, and early in the morning recommenced a heavy firing on this place from 19's and 32 pounders, which Gen. Green thought proper not to answer—the fire continued for about half an hour. The enemy were busily engaged all day in preparing something more serious

and about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning 3' boats, manned with 3 pounders, moved up the river from St. John's about 3 o'clock of a mile, and then started it made for this place. As soon as they altered their course, all the cannon on the batteries at Prescott opened a fire on this village, which was not answered till the boats had advanced about the middle of the river, when our batteries opened a tremendous cannonade upon them, which after about an hour, caused the enemy to return to Prescott in great confusion.

From the judicious arrangements made by Col. Benezet, Capt. Fort, Capt. Griffin, Major Smith, Major Dimock, Adj. Hutchins, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Benegit, Capt. M'Nin, and others, of the troops under their command, as directed by General Brown, the enemy attempted a landing, an immense slaughter must inevitably have ensued. No person could have been more zealous and attentive than Gen. Brown through the whole action. Frailes also due to his field, staff, and non-commissioned officers.

By this action the British are taught that 400 volunteers will not decline a combat when attacked by 1000 of their troops. Colonel Leithbridge and Breckenridge, led the British in person.

Although several hundred 12's and 6's flint were thrown into this village, we are happy to inform our readers, that not a single person was either killed or wounded, and very little damage done to our village. From several deserters we learn, that a number were killed and several severely wounded on board the boats—that one of their batteries gave way, by which circumstance a 12 pounder was dismounted, and that one of their iron 9's buck and mortally wounded a number of those who were manning the piece.

## CHRONICLE.

TRUTH ITS GUIDE—LIBERTY ITS OBJECT.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1812.

### FEDERAL "RELIGION."

The *Centinel* editor declared in 1798, that we ought to pray for the continuance of the war in Europe; but having now, for the most deceptive purposes, assumed the title of a "peace-maker," he endeavors to shake off the inconsistency and disgrace of his former assertion. But the object of the peace-loving *Centinel* is well known. It would wish to be understood as not encouraging the idea of war in America, but war in Europe, that America may reap the advantage! The yeomanry of Massachusetts, descendants of the puritans who landed at Plymouth rock, are instructed by the *Centinel* to express in their orisons an ardent wish for the continuance of war in Europe, under the expectation that it would add a few cents more to the value of their produce! Americans are to fatten on the blood of unfortunate Europeans! What an idea is this!—*"A blessed indeed are the peace-makers,"* and *"cursed above all cattle,"* are those who *"pray for war!"* America, although at present engaged in war, does not pray for it. She prays for peace. The war has been forced upon her by the encroachments of England. Whenever that despotic power consents to acknowledge the right for which we contend, America will be ready again to extend the olive-branch. We neither pray for war in America, nor war in Europe. We pray for universal peace; and surely, after the destructive war, which so long have tortured the world, it is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

To show the utter fallacy of the ground assumed by the *Centinel*, it is only necessary to call to mind the *War Report of Christopher Gore*, and the declaration of *Uriah Tracy*, of Connecticut. Christopher Gore, in time of peace, and when the injuries of Britain were, as indeed they have been, of infinitely greater magnitude than those of France, vociferously called upon government to declare war against France. *Uriah Tracy* asserted that "the hand of every man, woman and child in America, ought to be against the hand of every man, woman and child in France." When the difficulty took place in Louisiana, the federalists urged the immediate "invasion" and conquest by force of arms, of that immense region. They appropriated, on paper, millions of dollars, and thousands of lives, for this object; and then declared, that at this cost it would be cheaply purchased. But when Mr. Jefferson obtained possession without the loss of a drop of blood, they instantly began to revile him. They flew at him like harpies, because he obtained it without war. Who, (we ask) prayed for war IN AMERICA in these cases? Christopher Gore, *Uriah Tracy*, and the whole body of federalists in Congress! Here then we find, that federalists have not only fervently prayed for war in Europe, but also for war in America! Yet now, our pious Governor's Proclamations are *heavily laden* with scriptural phraseology; "let us pray for peace;" "England is the bulwark of our Religion;" "blessed are the peace-makers," &c. &c. Out upon such disgraceful hypocrisy! "Heaven stop the nose at it, and the moon wink!"

### Legislature of Chesapeake.

The attention of the General Court, since our last, has been chiefly bestowed in debating the Answers of the House & Senate to the Governor's speech, and on fixing upon some mode of choosing Presidential Electors.

Yesterday, in Senate, the subject was taken up, and the question on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Lincoln for choosing them in districts, conforming to the districts of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, was debated with some warmth—in the course of the debate, some amendments were offered which did not obtain. The question on the resolve, was taken last evening, and negatively, 16 to 18.

In the House, a com. of one from each county was appointed to enquire in what manner, and for what purpose, certain military forces have been organized within this Commonwealth, since the last session of the Legislature.

### From the National Intelligencer.

**THE NEW-YORK COALITION.**  
It has been stated in most of the public prints that a great Caucus had been held in New York, composed of many distinguished gentlemen of the federal party. We now learn, that at that Caucus the resolutions taken, of most importance, were:  
First, That under present circumstances it would be unwise to take a non-interference policy.  
Second, That they should support the candidate of the two leading non-interference parties, who would best promote the interests of the federal party.  
Third, That they should not make a division of either as their candidate.

In the incidental discussions to which these points gave occasion, Messrs. OTIS, GOVERNOR MORRIS, and we believe R. GOODELL HARRIS, gave a decided preference to Mr. CLINTON; and a meeting between these gentlemen, and a certain number of the caucus of whom Gov. Morris was one, was had, and in this meeting Mr. CLINTON declared, That all political non-interference parties, and the Democratic party in the United States had ceased, and would not again be renewed. This fact can be established in a court of law if necessary.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

My name being mentioned in the foregoing extract from the *National Intelligencer*, I deem it to be my duty to declare, that having been present at the meeting at New York therein alluded to, the statement of the proceedings of that meeting is entirely false. I also know that no persons were authorized by that meeting to make any communication to Mr. CLINTON, nor was any made or reported to the meeting from him. I cannot vouch for that gentleman's opinions, having never spoken to him in my life, nor seen him but once, and then while he was residing in a Court of Justice—but the intimation of the expressions or sentiments ascribed to Mr. CLINTON, as "made to a certain member of the caucus," is entirely new to me, and repugnant to every representation of his political creed which has come to my knowledge.

DR. 20, 1812. H. G. OTIS.

### Observations on the above, by a Correspondent.

In the statement made by the *National Intelligencer*, if there is any mistake in the exact phrase or language which has induced Mr. OTIS to contradict it, we are assured that it is substantially and minutely correct.

The Resolutions were probably not put to vote and recorded by the Secretary, if they had one; but that the ideas therein stated were received, and approved by the members of the Caucus, rests on such evidence that we do not hesitate to give it our unequalled belief.

The most important fact stated by the *Intelligencer* is, "that at a meeting between this gentleman (Mr. Clinton) and a certain number of the caucus, of whom Governor Morris was one, Mr. Clinton declared that all political non-interference parties, and the Democratic party in the U. States had ceased, and would not again be renewed."

We are assured and do firmly believe, that this assertion was made by Mr. Clinton to certain federal gentlemen of New-York adverse at the time to his election; of these Governor Morris was one. Whether any communication formal or informal was made to the Grand Caucus is immaterial, for it is not credible but that every member, and Mr. OTIS among them, had heard of this declaration, and in consequence the federalists of the Caucus became favorable to Clinton's election.

In regard to this declaration we further add, that when Clinton and his friends found that a great opposition to his election would be made by certain federal gentlemen of New-York, a proposition was made by Mr. C.'s friends, "that gentlemen of the federal party should be appointed to hold a communication with him, in which it was believed he would be able to convince them that a longer opposition would be inexpedient. Three distinguished federalists were accordingly selected, of whom Governor Morris was one. A meeting took place, at which Mr. Clinton did declare, that all political non-interference parties, and the Democratic party of the U. States had ceased, and would not again be renewed."

The names of the other gentlemen, and other particulars respecting this meeting are known to us; but Governor Morris will not venture to deny on oath the facts above stated.

### Cogent Reflections.

The whole opposition to Mr. Madison is a tissue of absurdity. Some are opposed to him because a majority in Congress thought proper to mention him as a proper candidate for the next election of President. At the same time, a concave in N. York meet in caucus, recommend De Witt Clinton, and employ a committee, (consisting of men whom scarcely any individual knows) to write circular letters in his favor. How absurd to suppose that the people will believe what one Preserved Fish or Pickled Herring say, in preference to what is said by a majority of members of Congress, every one of which is well known in the respective States they represent. How preposterous to send missionaries into every section of the U. States, to preach up the political virtues of De Witt Clinton in opposition to Mr. Madison! Many of my neighbors have inquired, who is this De Witt Clinton?—what claim has he on the citizens of the United States, that he should be exalted to the Chief Executive, in preference to Mr. Madison?—What has he done, that we must believe he will restore peace more readily than the present Chief Magistrate? This may be the opinion of Mr. Preserved Fish, or Mr. Herring; but those men themselves are no more known to us than Mr. Clinton himself. Such kind of "pilgrimage" is very unsafe, and we may get on the breakers before we are aware.

Another absurdity is, that a hue and cry is raised because Gen. King has delivered a letter from two of Mr. Clinton's friends, advising him to decline being considered a candidate. This is represented as an outrageous act on the part of Gen. King, when Mr. OTIS and a number of others have even met in convulsion in New-York to decide on his nomination. There is a great crime attached to Gen. King for only delivering a letter on this subject, but these federal choice spirits can meet with impunity to dictate a candidate. These federal geese assume the right to assemble in caucus; to write circular letters; misrepresent the conduct and motives of Mr. Madison; have the impudence to calumniate the members of Congress for giving their opinion on the subject, and

even have the insolence to charge General King with an interference in the election, merely because he takes a letter to check the mischief which this combination threatens. The fact is, the federal Junta, though a small, not to say contemptible minority, retain that impertinence of behavior which was originally attached to them. They take the liberty to dictate, and arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to controul the public mind. But the good sense of the citizens will ever rise superior to their wily tricks. The connection now formed between Clinton and them, must place both in a contemptible point of view. Can any man suppose that a cordiality upon honorable principles can subsist between him and federalists? Will the honest part of the community trust to an alliance between him and them, when he has declared the federalists to be the most abandoned political sect in society? That they are as wicked in their designs as Satan—that they had rather "rule in Hell, than serve in Heaven"? Can honest men of either party trust to such a discordant intercourse? "Seekers of office" may expect to be patronized in case of success, but what kind of security would there be to the country when men of such contrary principles have the controul of our public affairs? A man who may expect to be sent minister to London, and who has been for many years the dupe of his party, may possibly advocate such a mongrel connection, and expose himself to the absurdity of supporting one who has stigmatized him and his associates with the most opprobrious epithets. The proposition from the federalists shows that Clinton's election is not founded on genuine principles. There must be something behind the curtain, which the real republican citizens even in New-York ought to be able, by spurning at this pretended union. Would any man suppose if the Republicans should have united in *Timothy Pickens*, that the union could arise from a puny of intention? Would not honest men have suspected an improper motive on their part? Why then ought we not to suspect that the design of federalism is equally as fallacious? If the federalists had put up a candidate of their own party, it would have been honorable; but such a discordant avowal of mutual alliance, discovers too clearly the cloven foot to deceive honest men of either party.

### HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON NOMINATION.

At a meeting in Buckstown, on the 12th day of October, 1812, of delegates from the different towns in the County of Hancock, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent the "fifth Eastern District" in the next Congress of the U. States; after organizing themselves, they voted unanimously to adopt the following Preamble and Resolve, and to have them forwarded to be printed in the *Advocate*, the *Argus*, and the *Republican Newspapers* published in Boston.

PREAMBLE.

Assembled to agree upon a Candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the Union, we would deliberate with consideration, we would select with candor. Ours is a government of choice, the price of blood, the wisdom of ages, the wonder of the world. Here right and prerogative have met together; here liberty and power have embraced each other; it is here, under the benediction of God, our National and State Constitutions and Laws are predicated upon the firm foundations of natural rights and equal privileges; and here may they stand and triumph, the Life-Guards of all that is dear in the Social Compact. Those men, and those only, that would scrupulously defend the invaluable institutions of our country, from the rude touch of every invader, would we select to be our Magistrates, to be our Lawgivers.

We are bold in our declaration, that we want none to RULE us, that can look with cold indifference on our brethren in the western wilds, bleeding at every pore. None that can hear unmoved, the groans of enslaved thousands, mingling with every sighing gale from the deep. None that can plead under fascinating disguises, the cause of our enemy, and cry slavery for commerce, tribute for peace. None that would consecrate our national honor and independence, those holy temples of our fathers, to the tyrant of the ocean. None that would prefer private gold, to public glory. None that would obsequiously pray to any foreign power, *THY WILL BE DONE*.—No; but we want men to legislate and guide, who are the unaffected votaries to the agricultural, the commercial, and factory interests of our common country: men that cherish an hallowed veneration for elective rights and equal liberties: men, that look with equal horror on the villain's bribe and dismemberment of the Union; patriots, that can in vindication of their country's rights, glory in the endurance of toils, of losses, of insults: heroes that can smile at death, in wresting innocent victims from the savage destroyer: statesmen, that will make judgment and principle their invariable directors, independent of the momentary breath of faction; that can nerve the arm, and set the soul with all her energies, against every secret machination, and every open invasion of the aggressor. In fine, rulers, that seek that peace only, which is fraught with honor; that trade and navigation which shall be preserved for foreign interference, too free for despotic direction.

Worthies of these Godlike virtues, declared in '76, these States YOUNG and INDEPENDENT; and successors of the same blood, declared in 1812, that because this freedom and independence are invaded,

war is expedient; WAR against the measure the invader. We approve of the measure as just; and its authors we will support. Of the conscript number that dared thus to act, as the exigency of our national affairs required, was our worthy delegate, Hon. FRANCIS CARR. We respect him as a man of INTEGRITY, of FIRMNESS, of INDEPENDENCE; as a citizen, who feels for every suffering interest of our country, for every friend to honorable peace, and at once a friend to honorable peace, and a foe to rascal submission: as a patriot, that has filled many place of public trust and responsibility with honor to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents: Therefore, Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend to our fellow-freemen, in this county and the county of Washington, the

Hon. FRANCIS CARR, as worthy of our votes for the next Representative to Congress, from the "fifth Eastern District," and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to effect his reelection. Our confidence of CERTAIN success, is predicated on the virtue, stability, good sense and information of our fellow-citizens, and in the righteousness of the cause we espouse.

Letters from the Mississippi Territory as late as the 20th Sept. state that the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw Indians are determined to remain friendly to the U. States.—N. Intol.

**MARRIED**—In New-Haven, Samuel Hoar, jun. Esq. of Concord, Ma. to Miss Sarah Sherman, daughter of the late Hon. Roger Sherman.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Murray, Mr. David S. Ranney, to Miss Ann Gardner.—Mr. John Ballard, to Mrs. Mary Bradlee.

**DIED**—In Hingham, last Tuesday, of a rapid consumption, Joshua Felton Lincoln, son to David Lincoln, jun. aged 18. In this infantile parents and friends are called to lament the sudden removal of an amiable youth, of engaging manners, correct deportment, and promising talents. We all bid adieu to his loss.

In Dedham, last Monday ev'g. the Rev. Thomas Thacher, A. A. S. Pastor of the third Church in that place, aged 56: funeral this day, at twelve o'clock, punctually, from his late residence, where the relatives and friends of the deceased are requested to attend, without a more particular invitation.

In this town, yesterday, Mr. Edward Wilson, aged 33: funeral to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his mother's house, No. 14, Ann-Street.

Miss Jane Hollis, aged 30: funeral to-morrow afternoon, from the house of her father-in-law (Mr. Mathias Hiler) in Williams's Court.

On Sunday, Mr. Joseph Shed, aged 80: funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late dwelling-house in Milk-Street.

The friends and relations of the above deceased persons are requested to attend their funerals without further invitation.

Also in Boston, on Monday last, Miss Sarah Paine Perkins, only daughter of Jas. Perkins, Esq. aged 23. Mr. Benjamin Faxon, aged 46. Mrs. Sarah N. Cannon, aged 19, wife of Mr. Cornelius Cannon.

Yesterday, Mrs. Bathsheba Peck, aged 28, wife of Mr. John P. Funeral to-morrow afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, from his dwelling house in Proctor's Lane.

### Commercial and Shipping Intelligence.

[From the Exchange Coffee-House Books]

**PORT OF BOSTON.**  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.—An. Ship Union, Henry, from Liverpool, last from Halifax, where she was carried in and released.

21st, at John Nelson, Scudder, from Philad.; Brigades, Nickerson, Dennis; Resolution, Hawley, Bridgeport; Annapolis, Bridges, Beverly; Betsey, Malton, N. York.

A letter from London dated Sept 10, contains a long list of vessels left at various ports in the North, &c. It may be seen on the Coffee House Books.

Several men belonging to the ship *Polio*, Wilkinson, of and for Boston, from Charleston, cargo cotton and rice, arrived in town yesterday, and we learned the following from them.—That the *Polio* was taken 14th inst. off Cape Cod light house, 45 miles off shore, by the privateer Ich. Liv. Packet, *Freemant*, master, (a native of Cape Cod) of 5 guns and 45 men, the ship took male evening, Ich. Union, of and for Bath, from Philad. cargo corn and flour; and between that time and Saturday following, Ich. Little Joe, Fairweather, from Boston for N. York, cargo furs; Ich. Four Brothers, of and from Thomstown, for Boston, cargo lumber, and deep Ambition, Keeler, from Boston, for New-York, the latter given up to the prisoners and arrived at Old Town. The privateer failed for Halifax Sunday last, having put our all her men on board the aforementioned vessel.

### American Prize List.

**RICH PRIZES**—The *Ben* Caledonia, and brig Adams, taken by our brave sailors who went from Buffalo on the 5th instant and cut them out under the guns of the British Fort Erie, had on board five hundred thousand dollars worth of furs, belonging to the N. West Company. The *Ich* Caledonia was brought into Black Rock harbor, and the brig Adams was burnt, in consequence of her getting aground.

An American privateer has captured a schooner (unknown) from Bay Chaleau with salmon and peltry.

The privateer Ich. Thomas Shaw, of Portsmouth, captured on the 11th inst. the British Brig *Pis*, from Martinique for Newfoundland, with sugar, rum, &c. molasses.

On the 11th inst. was spoken in lat. 44. 10n 30, the *Sch* Bologna, from Dominica for St. John, prize to the privateer Ich. of Salem.

A schooner about 150 tons, from the West Indies, with sugar, prize to the *Fame*, arrived at Provincetown on Sunday, and sailed for Salem on Monday.

Arrived at Lynn, British ship *Favourite*, Ryals of Liverpool, 222 tons, and two guns from Cork for New-York, ballast with grain and wheat, taken Oct. 1, by the privateer industry, Mudge, of Lynn, 4 guns and 35 men. The *Favourite* sailed August 27, in a fleet of 30 sail, under the convoy of the *Sophia* and *Clarke* of 20 guns each, and parted from 5 of the convoy, Sept 20, in a gale, on the edge of the Grand Bank—the remainder of the fleet having dispersed in gales. A large brig field *Am* brig, homeward bound, had been in the fleet several days. Left several Amer. vessels at Cork, unknown.

Also, arrived at Lynn, British ship *Sir John* Moore, Watson, of and from Dublin, for *Edgar* Edwards Island, 177 tons, with 600 pounds of rum & 82 chairs, taken 21st Oct. by the privateer Ich. *Polio*, 200 tons, and 2 guns, from Cork for New-York, taken Oct. 1, by the privateer industry, Mudge, of Lynn, 4 guns and 35 men. The *Favourite* sailed August 27, in a fleet of 30 sail, under the convoy of the *Sophia* and *Clarke* of 20 guns each, and parted from 5 of the convoy, Sept 20, in a gale, on the edge of the Grand Bank—the remainder of the fleet having dispersed in gales. A large brig field *Am* brig, homeward bound, had been in the fleet several days. Left several Amer. vessels at Cork, unknown.

Arrived at New-York, British ship *Adella*, from Martinique for New-York, B. F. Adella, from Martinique, full cargo of sugar, captured Sept. 17, in fight of *Ich* her to chase of an English brig. The *Adella* was under Spanish colors, but a British register



was sent on a double bottomed letter, Sept. 15, 1872, was boarded on the *Commodore Barney*, 22 days on.

*Also arrived*—Privateer *Margot*, Capt. Ridoi, of New York, from a cruise of 80 days, having taken prizes. August 17, anchored in Bay of St. Peter, procured water and provisions—landed five British prisoners. 29th, off Palma, captured brig *Ed. Sheffield*, from Tenerife for Quebec, and burnt her after taking out two pipes of wine and some flour. Sept. 1, lat 28, lon 16, captured brig *Concord* of London, from Tenerife with wine—(arrived) 7th, captured a brig under the Spanish flag, with arms on board for the negroes at Jaquemet, let her proceed.

**Marshall's Notice to Alien Enemies.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
District of Massachusetts.

NOTICE is hereby given to Alien Enemies who may arrive within this District, that they report themselves at this Office, without delay, otherwise they will be arrested and treated as Prisoners of War.

Masters of vessels arriving within the District, having Alien Enemies on board, are hereby directed and required to report in writing the names, ages and general description of such Alien Enemies, and are not to stirk them to land on shore without leave from this office.

And all Taverners, Keepers of Boarding and Lodging Houses, and others, within this District, are also directed and required to report to this Office the names, ages and descriptions of Alien Enemies who are or may become inmates with them, and to inform them that they must report themselves at this Office without delay. And in case they refuse or neglect so to do, after this notice, but continue to harbor and entertain them, they will be considered as assisting and aiding the Enemy, and will be proceeded against accordingly.

Given under my hand at the Marshall's Office, Boston, this 21st day of October, 1872. JAMES PRINCE, Marshal.

**T. KIDDER'S**

List of Prizes drawn since our last in 7th Class of Harvard College Lottery, 5th day—

Of 1000 Dollars—No. 3537.  
Of 100 Dollars—No. 18627.  
Of 50 Dollars—Nos. 12860, 20552.  
Of 20 Dollars—Nos. 898, 7691, 16293.  
Of 10 Dollars—Nos. 60, 624, 8131, 9152, 17415, 23235, 23276.

Of 7 Dollars—Nos. 10 137 311 558 782 798 881 1080 1467 1680 1907 1959 2105 2123 2159 2476 2653 2751 2768 2914 3106 3154 3256 3395 3415 3473 3519 3669 3723 3790 4109 4281 4329 4505 4587 4746 4847 5105 5162 5223 5298 5449 5462 5717 5833 5875 5886 5894 5916 6181 6390 6567 6895 7045 7180 7259 7590 7848 8587 8601 8650 8693 8699 8817 8991 8915 9505 9741 9971 10063 10110 10219 10279 10502 10710 10763 10863 10931 11010 11079 11115 11117 11214 11589 11593 11647 11771 11840 11845 11876 11928 11996 11999 12043 12098 12183 12701 12718 13210 13236 13634 13946 14152 14259 14368 14595 15012 15092 15229 15227 15781 15831 15942 16016 16198 16343 16388 16415 16480 17613 17618 17675 17765 17824 17894 18482 18792 18960 19048 19160 19491 19583 19909 21034 23509 23574 24024 24791 24922 25163 25193 25176 25179 25170 25188 25205 25201 25200 25251 25252 25253 25274 25286 25312 25314 25316 25319 25363 25368 25380 25381 25379.

Wheels gained 3103 Dollars!—

Those in possession of the above Prizes can exchange them at KIDDER'S for undrawn Tickets, and persons at a distance by sending their Prizes or Cash, will be supplied with undrawn tickets the same as if present—at

**No. 9, MARKET-SQUARE.**

Orders immediately attended to for Tickets and parts in Sussquehanna Canal Lottery. The highest prizes of this Lottery are—

2 of 30,000 Dols. 2 of 5,000 l. s.  
2 of 20,000 4 of 2,000  
2 of 10,000 6 of 1,000  
2 of 500 10 of 500

Boston, October 22d, 1872.

**Rich Wheels!**

THE wheels of Harvard College Lottery now begin to grow rich, having gained Three Thousand and One Hundred and Three Dollars! No. 3957 drew 1000 Dollars on Tuesday.

Tickets at 6 dols. and Quarters at 1 1/2, warranted untrava for sale at the Lottery, Exchange and Collection Office of

**GILBERT & DEAN.**

Exchange Office House.

Orders also received for Tickets in the Sussquehanna Canal Lottery, now drawing, by G. & D. who keep a complete list of all the blanks and prizes, which may be examined gratis.

Persons traveling can be accommodated with Gold, by G. & D. who pay particular attention to the collection of Bills of Exchange in all parts of the most populous places in the U. S. for a moderate commission.

Exchange on New York for sale by G. & D.

Wanted—100 shares in the State Bank—

Genlemen in the country, willing to sell Bank Stock of the Boston Bank, by remitting the necessary papers to G. & D. will have the business carefully attended to, and the highest market price given.

Oct 22

**No. 2997!**

BEEING first drawn blank on Tuesday, in the 7th class of Harvard College Lottery, is entitled to One Thousand Dollars!

Of 100—No. 18627. Of 50—12860, 20552. Of 20—16293, 498, 7691.

Tickets and Quarters, warranted undrawn, for sale at the Lottery, and Exchange Office of

**BRIDGE & RINCOFF.**

No. 79, State Street.

Orders received for Tickets, Halves and Quarters in Sussquehanna Canal Lottery, now drawing.

This Lottery has only 13,000 Numbers & THIRTY Capital Prizes.

Correct Books of the Prizes and Blanks in Harvard College and Sussquehanna Canal Lotteries may be examined as above.

**EXCHANGE ON NEW-YORK.**

At sight, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale at a discount

Oct. 22

**A "Yellow Mender."**

THE subscriber informs his former customers, that he has been following the Engineering business, and by his mending the iron and brass work, he returns his grateful thanks to his former employers, and solicits in them and the public, any labour he can perform within his power. His usual endeavor will be to do his business.

The public's service.

JAMES FENNO.

Refugee, Oct. 22, 1872.

**TO BE LET—a lower room, bed**

Room, &c. pleasantly situated in Boston—free of all charges. Inquire at the premises. 292

—to suite of Mrs. Verrill, on the premises.

**Copartnership formed.**

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a copartnership in business under the firm of

**CUTTER & HICKS.**

and have taken Store No. 51, CORNHILL—where they have for sale, a well chosen assortment of FRESH IMPORTED GOODS.

HENRY CUTTER,  
JOSEPH C. HICKS.

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm of JENKINS & CUTTER, are requested to make payment at the above Store.

**London HATS and BONNETS.**

**WILLIAM BARRY.**

Has for sale—a large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' white, drab, green, and black BONNETS, elegantly trimmed in the newest fashion, with elegant Plumes to match—An extensive assortment of Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's black, drab, green and blue Beaver and Camel-hair HATS, of American manufacture, constantly on hand; a complete assortment of Beaver Hats, first quality, from the Boston Hat Manufactory—also, Ladies' Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Beaver Hats, from other factories—Children's black and red Morocco Hats—Mint's and Boys' Wool Hats—all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Oct. 22

**Public Good!**

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters Patent from the President of the U. States, for his LASTIC HAIR SOALS for Boots and Shoes takes this method to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has a large quantity for sale, at his *Wing and Shoe Slaving Shop*, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston; they are also for sale at Mr. J. Ashton's, Hair Dresser, Cornhill; and at Mr. Richardson's, Hair Dresser, Newbury Street. To those who have not had the supreme felicity of wearing them, he would only observe, they are superior to any thing of the kind ever known in this or (perhaps) in any other country; they having been recommended by many Physicians and others. They are useful for Children on going to and from school.

Oct 22 WM. FRANCES.

**New-England Eye Salve,**

An article which rests on its merits alone. Those who are apprehensive as to the safety of the application, will receive such information as to its innocency, as will convince the most incredulous; and those who are doubtful as to its efficacy, will be presented with a sufficiency for trial free of expense.

The public are solemnly assured that for a week, inflammation and watery eye, is a safe & certain remedy. Apply to the Medicine Warehouse, corner of Winter Street.

2p Oct 22

**New-Orleans Cotton.**

SIXTY two bales of New-Orleans COTTON, of good quality, for sale at No. 20, Green's wharf.

Oct 22

**Howard-street Flour.**

J. & J. HOWE, have now landing from the schooner *Neptune*, and for sale—150 bbls fine and superfine FLOUR. In Store—

600 bbls. fine and superfine Baltimore Flour; 200 bbls. kiln-dried Meal; 29 bales prime Cotton; 9 bbls. W. I. Rum.

Oct 22

**Cornelius Coolidge & Co.**

Have for sale, At No. 24, Long-Wharf, Afloat—150 hhds. *Lisbon Salt*.

Just landed from ship *Alex*, 20 casks prime RICE.

Oct. 22

**William Little,**

No. 2, Long-Wharf, Has for sale THREE hundred bbls of Tar, suitable for cooper's use.

100 M. Pipe, Ehd and Ehl Staves & Heading; 50 childrens Virginia Coal, for smiths; 100 boxes Tin plates, in sets; 900 lbs Patent Shot, assorted sizes, fr. No. 1 to 6; 20 casks wrought Nails; 50 casks W. I. Rum; 10 pipes Brandy; 24 sacks American live geese Feathers; 20 hhds Tobacco; Webb's patent Suspenders; 100 M. white chisel Needles; Lace Vests; large fine Window Glass; Was Candles; Hatter's Bow Strings; American Cordage; Store Ware, Jugward Pickle Pots; Manufactured Tobacco.

Oct 22

**Richard D. Tucker,**

No. 32, India Street, Has for sale, ONE hundred 47 packages of Goods, containing, Womans, Linens, Calicoes, Wallpapers, Hdk's, Gingham, Cambrics, Linn Bannazettes, Shirts, Printed Cottons, Diapers, Hosiery, Umbrellas, 36 casks Grist Coal, 40 boxes Sheathing Copper, 18 casks Copper Nails, 50 casks Brown Stout, 7 drs each cask, 1 cask Table Cloth; 250 lbs Carpeting & Rug; A few casks white Lead, 800 casks Molasses, 200 dm Rum, 3d & 4th prf, 300 lbs prime Cotton, 320 hhds Tobacco—120 pipes Brandy, 500 pipes and 4 pipes Red and White Wines, 20 pipes London particular Madeira Wine, 20 bales Anniseed, Mufwano and Havana Sugars; American Gin.

Also—5 boxes French Ribbons, Silks and Gloves, 54 boxes roll Brn Rugs, 10 tons Zant Currants, Russia and Half Curr. Oct 22

**FOR SALE.**

THE new and fast sailing ship WASHINGTON, 80 tons burthen, high deck, copper fastened, only six months old, was built at Bath, and of the very best materials—for terms apply to ISAAC MIELLAN, No. 2, Long-Wharf.

If the above Vessel is not sold, she may be chartered for a voyage to the Southward.

Oct 22

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

STOLEN from the Barn of the Subscriber, in Dedford, between Saturday, the 10th, and Friday morning the 16th, a four-wheel CHAIR WAGON, Painted Spanish Brown, with the tackling belonging to it, the Saddle had been upon the top of it, the rug on the left side of the horse was braced with rope yarn, there was also a piece split off the top of the hind board, on the right end—

Whoever will return the said Wagon, and secure the Thief, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward.

MATHEW HAYWARD.

Picked Oct. 19

**Picked up adrift—a lap-streak**

CANOE and a small Mole Boat—The owner may have them again by proving property & paying charges, by applying to EREN. OLIVER, Charlestown.

Oct 22

**TO BE LET—a handsome, well**

furnished and almost new HOUSE, in Myrtle Street—near low. Inquire of THOMAS CARR, Esq., in Myrtle Street, or DEVEREUX BARNARD, at No. 49, Broad Street.

Oct 22

**TO BE LET—a lower room, bed**

Room, &c. pleasantly situated in Boston—free of all charges. Inquire at the premises. 292

—to suite of Mrs. Verrill, on the premises.

**MARSHAL'S NOTICES.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
District of Massachusetts.

Pursuant to Warrants from the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, I do hereby give public notice, that the following Libels have been filed before said Judge, to-wit:

A Libel by Wm. Nichols, commander of the private armed brig called the DECATUR, of and belonging to Newburyport, in the District aforesaid, in behalf of himself and the owners, officers and crew of the said brig Decatur, against the ship COMMERCE, whereof Thomas Wain was master, for her appearances, arms, ammunition, ship provisions, stores and cargo on board the same—the said ship, appearances and cargo as aforesaid, belonging, as is alleged by the said libellant, to the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof—having been captured by the said Wm. Nichols, commander of the said brig Decatur, on the high seas, pursuant to a commission from the President of the United States, against the vessel, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said ship or vessel and appearances and cargo as aforesaid, the said Wm. Nichols, commander as aforesaid, hath brought into the port of Newburyport, within the District aforesaid.

A Libel by William Nichols, commander of the private armed brig called the DECATUR, of and belonging to Newburyport, in the District aforesaid, in behalf of himself and the owners, officers and crew of the said brig Decatur, against the ship WILLIAM & CHARLOTTE, whereof John Parker was late master, her appearances, arms, ammunition, ship provisions, stores and cargo on board the same—the said ship, appearances and cargo as aforesaid, belonging, as is alleged by the said libellant, to the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof—having been captured by the said Wm. Nichols, commander of the said brig Decatur, on the high seas, pursuant to a commission from the President of the United States, against the vessel, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said ship or vessel and appearances and cargo as aforesaid, the said Wm. Nichols, commander as aforesaid, hath brought into the port of Newburyport, within the District aforesaid.

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## POETRY.

From the Democratic Press.

### THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

Night, blessed night, had gently spread,  
Her curtain round the soldier's head;  
When as yon Heaven's hour began,  
Appeared, the form of Washington.

I saw Columbia's Saviour rise,  
And mark'd the fury in his eyes;  
I saw him wield a gleaming sword,  
And heard with joy his hero's word.

Soldier, be firm, intend, brave,  
And menial shall your deeds engrave;  
Your cause is just, the just must sway,  
This says the KING, whom I obey.

Where loudst was the thunders found,  
Where greatest shak'd the bloody ground,  
Where execution in its power,  
Will be your former champion.

Soldier, be resolute in heart,  
Freed men and their shall never part;  
Unhous'd let your sword remain  
To cut away your country's stain.

The hidden voice of Bugle horn,  
Now introduced the blizzing morn;  
But still the hero is with me  
America and Liberty.—Pierce.

## DRUM BEATING.

AS WORTH'S "New, useful and complete system of Drum Beating," (approved of by the War Department, and a number of copies engaged for the U. S. Army) is for sale at the Shop of N. H. HENCHMAN, Musical Instrument Maker, No 79, State-street. Price \$3.00 per dozen, and 25 Cents single. Oct 15

## PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

MR. WIDOW has removed his preparatory school for young gentlemen, from Boston to Newton, to the house lately occupied by Mr. T. P. PIERCE, about a mile from Anger's corner, and eight miles from Boston. Parents and Guardians who may be desirous to send their children to his school, are assured that every attention will be given to render pupils comfortable, and to improve their minds, morals and manners. Mr. W. feels confident that from experimental knowledge of regimen, he can greatly improve the constitutions of weakly children. Orphans who may be placed under his care will be treated with parental tenderness. The terms which are fixed at the embarrassed state of the times, may be obtained of Mr. C. H. HOFFER, Marlboro'-street, Boston, or at Newton. Oct 15

To the Hon. the Senate, and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

HUMBLE SHAW,  
THE Subscribers, that there is on Taunton Great-River, (so called) about one quarter of a mile above King's Bridge, on said river, an excellent Privilege for the establishing and carrying on Mills and Manufactures, that Stephen King, one of the Subscribers, owns the Land in Taunton and Raynham, on both sides of said river, on which it would be convenient to place such establishment, that said King proposes to erect a Corn-Mill and Woollen Factory at his said Privilege. Provided, the Honorable Legislature give him liberty to do so.

Your Petitioners beg leave to forget in aid of his design, that a Corn-Mill is much wanted at that place for the use of a great number of Families in Taunton and Raynham, and your Honors are well aware of the importance of a Woollen Factory on a proper scale.

The place proposed is about three miles below Pratt's Dam, on the same river, and your Petitioners are confident, that full and ample accommodation may be provided for raising, and other business on said river, as well as for the preservation of the Fishery.

Your Petitioners therefore, pray the Honorable Legislature to authorize the said Stephen King, and his associates, to build and keep up a Dam across Taunton Great-River, at the place mentioned, under such conditions, and with such reservations as to your Honors may seem meet.

And as in duty bound we ever pray,  
STEPHEN KING, and 46 others.  
May 25, 1812. (19)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 1, 1812.  
ON the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Petitioners be and be attended Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks successively, in the Independent Chronicle, & Columbian Centinel, printed in Boston, sixty days, at each, before the second Wednesday of the last session of the present General Court, that all persons interested may then appear, and show cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY NIGLOW, Speaker.

IN SENATE, June 1, 1812.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, P. M.

A true copy—Attest,

MARCUS MORTON, Clerk of the Senate.

## Union Turnpike.

THE Proprietors of the Union Turnpike Corporation are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held at Mr. Ezra W. Wood's, in the City of Boston, on the first Tuesday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there.

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To elect the necessary Officers for the ensuing year.

3d. To take into consideration the expediency of making any alteration in the bye-laws, and to transact any other business which may be for the interest of said Corporation. BENJ. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Harvard, October 8, 1812.

## Beverly Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Beverly Bank, incorporated in June, 1812—will pay in specie when demanded at said Bank, all the Bills of the Beverly Bank, incorporated in 1802.

MOSKES BROWN, President.

October 8, 1812.

## Information Wanted.

ANY Person in possession of any information respecting Capt. MOSKES BAILEY, late of Boston, Mass., who is supposed to have died in one of the West India Islands, by communicating the same, will oblige the advertiser and receive a liberal compensation for his trouble. Inquire at this office Oct 12

## JOSEPH STONE.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the Wharf lately occupied by Mr. J. F. FARRAR, deceased, where he intends constantly to keep a supply of the best of

## Scott's Family Bible.

SECOND PHILADELPHIA EDITION.  
JUST received from Philadelphia, complete in 5 quarto volumes, price \$8 dollars, and for sale by THOMAS & ANDREWS, at No 45, Newbury-street.

THE HOLY BIBLE:—containing the Old and New Testaments, with Original Notes and Practical Observations, and copious marginal References—by Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, Rector of Alton Sanford, and Chaplain to Lock Hospital.—Second American Edition.

A few copies of the same work may be had as above, with Maps, and Butterworth's Concordance added to the last volume, at 32 1/2 cents per set.—Also, a few copies of the New Testament separate in 2 vols. at 10 dollars, or in one large volume at 18 dollars.

Also, a large assortment of BIBLES, all sizes and prices with Crockett's, Butterworth's and Brown's Concordances.

Among the subscribers to Scott's Bible, were above 250 Clergymen of different denominations, in different parts of the United States, and the first Edition of 1780 copies were all engaged before the last volume was published. The sale has been unexampled, considering the magnitude of the work, throughout the United States, a third Edition being now at press in New-York. 6w Oct 8

## On the use of MAPS & GLOBES.

THIS day published and for sale by JAMES W. EURETH & CO. and WILLIAM WELLS, Court-street.

A COMPENDIOUS TREATISE on the use of the GLOBES, and of MAPS; compiled from the works of Keith, Paganini, Adams, Bignon, Goldsmith, and other eminent Authors; being a plain and comprehensive introduction to the practical knowledge of GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY.—Containing also a brief view of the Solar System; a variety of Astronomical Tables; numerous Problems, for the exercise of the Learner, &c. with three Plates—by JOHN LATHROP, Jun. A. M.

Although many works of standard excellence are extant on the use of the globe, and on the elements of geographical and astronomical knowledge, they are, in general, too expensive for introduction into the schools and Academies of this country. Books of high reputation on these subjects, are computed in the form of a lecture, or Dissertation; and few can be found, in which the necessary definitions are sufficiently numerous, plain, and perspicuous for the assistance of the teacher, or the comprehension of the pupil. Besides, in works which are not especially confined to the principles of a single science, an abundance of matter is interred, which is not only useless, but an incumbrance in the prosecution of a particular object of inquiry. The simple points on which the student wishes to fix his attention, are lost in the forest of words, and the theories and hypotheses, logical deductions, poetical embellishments, and moral reflections, with which most of our valuable and expensive publications abound. In the search after articles of elementary instruction, the moments which ought to be employed in treasuring them in the memory, are wasted; and the mind becomes fatigued by labours which yield not the expected profits and rewards of sedulous and well directed exertion. On the other hand, most of the works, whose price is low enough to admit of their being studied as class books in our seminaries, are very defective, in many respects. To furnish a cheap and useful manual for the teacher, and for the pupil, has been my endeavor in the following Treatise. It has no claims to public confidence, but such as arise from the credit due to the authors, of whose labors I have availed myself in its compilation. As an instructor of youth, I have long experienced the want of a concise and familiar introduction to the use of the globe, and of maps, &c. instruments of indispensable importance in the study of geography and astronomy. In the hope, that this attempt to supply my own need, may be serviceable to gentlemen who are engaged in the tuition of youth, and to students in general, I have ventured to publish it in its present form. Should it prove useful—and not only lighten the labour, but facilitate the acquisition of instruction, I shall feel grateful to that Divine Being, who has enabled me to contribute even an humble mite towards enriching the minds of the rising generation.

Salem-School Academy, Boston, 1812.

THE undersigned, your Committee appointed to examine the manuscript presented by Mr. Lathrop, entitled, "A Compendious Treatise on the use of Globes, and of Maps; comprising the elements of Geography and Astronomy, a description of the Solar System, &c.," have attended to the duty of their appointment, and beg leave to report, That, having given the subject a cursory review, they are convinced, that it is a work promising much usefulness as an elementary book, on those interesting and important branches; they, therefore, recommend it to the particular attention and patronage of the affected instructors of youth in the town of Boston; all which is respectfully submitted by your humble servants.

O. CARLTON,

D. ADAMS,

DANIEL STANFORD.

At a regular Meeting of the Associated Instructors of the town of Boston, &c.—Voted, that the above report be accepted; and that the proposed work be warmly recommended to the public, and that we will exert our influence to procure its introduction into our respective seminaries.

EVEN: PEMBERTON, President.

May 30, 1812—A true Copy.

Attest, EPHRAIM H. FARRAR, Secy.

District of Massachusetts, to wit:

District Clerk's Office,

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the

first day of September, in the thirteenth year of the Independence of the United States, America, JAMES W. EURETH & CO. and WILLIAM WELLS, of the said District, have deposited in this Office the Title of a Book,

the title whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"A Compendious Treatise on the use of the Globes, and of Maps; comprising the works of Keith, Paganini, Adams, Bignon, Goldsmith, and the eminent authors; being a plain and comprehensive introduction to the practical knowledge of Geography and Astronomy, containing also a brief view of the Solar System; a variety of Astronomical Tables; numerous Problems for the exercise of the learner, &c. by JOHN LATHROP, Jun. A. M."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an Act, entitled, "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the art of Defining, Engraving, and Etching Historical and other Pictures,'"

WILLIAM S. SHAW, Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

PAINE'S Works.

PERSONS holding Subscription Papers for the Works of the late R. T. PAINE, Jr. Esq. are requested to send them to the office of the Publisher as the Work will be ready for delivery in a few days. Oct 1

J. BELCHER, Congress-street.

## British Piece Goods.

### James Read,

Offers for Sale, at No. 101 & 102, Court-street.  
1st. Yellow, black & blue Broadcloths & Calicoes, & all sorts of fine mill'd Black & white Calicoes;  
2d. Superfine & com. white do. Black & white Cambric, Cravats and Duffels;  
3d. Brown Cottons, Blue & white Shirtings, & all sorts of fine mill'd Black & white Shirtings;  
4th. Muslins, Calicoes & Copperplate, figured & plain, Crape, Com. Shawls and Hdkfs. Spider & lace, birds eye Buttons, & drop Neck do.;  
5th. Cotton Damask, & lace & leno half Hdkfs. colored cotton Balls;  
6th. Silk Hosiery.

The above, with many articles of fresh imported Goods not enumerated, are offered at Wholesale or Retail. (6w) Oct 15

### T. & J. Wiggins,

No. 32, Broad-street,  
HAVE received per New-Gale, Liverpool Packet, Ceres & Roxana, from Liverpool, and Howard, from London—an extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, Which they now offer on favorable terms. Oct 8

### Minchin & Welch,

No. 50, Broad street,  
HAVE for sale, received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS. Oct 8

### Fine Thread, Edgings & Laces.

JEREMIAH FITCH, No. 27, Cornhill—has just received from France, a complete assortment of Thread Laces and Edgings, some of which are elegant patterns, and very fine; 8 boxes Tapes, No. 11 to 25; black & white Crapes; for Lining and Satin Ribbons, which are now ready for sale by wholesale or retail. Oct 1

### Black Lace Veils, Shawls, plain and figured Lace Veiling, &c.

J. B. WINN, has just received at No. 9, Cornhill, A very elegant assortment of black Lace Veils, from 1 lb. to 30 lbs. each—black Lace Shawls—4-4 to 8-4; square; Mantles, Scarfs, half Hdkfs.—black and white Lace, 5-4 and 6-4 wide, elegantly figured, suitable for Veils, Mantles, Shawls, or Drifters. A large quantity of double ground, plain black and white Lace, for Veils, &c. from 2-4 to 8-4 wide. A great variety of black Lace Trimmings, various widths, will be sold by large quantities to traders, or at retail, at very low prices. Oct 21 (5w)

## Hosiery, &c.

### A GOOD assortment of Ladies'

Black and fine Worsted HOSE; Gentlemen's Lamb's Wool do.—Ribbed & plain worsted do.—Large black Silk do.—fine white cotton do.—Black and colored Bombazettes—Whitehairs; 4-4 Black and white Gingham, &c.

Just received, and for Sale, by S. DRAPER, No. 10, Union-street. Oct 8

## PAPER HANGINGS.

JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, No. 68, Cornhill, HAS for Sale, by the Case or Roll, at his Paper Staining Manufactory, a very extensive Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, Of English, French and American Manufacture, with elegant DRAPERIES, velvets and other Borders, of the latest Fashions. Also—Tea-chests, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bed ticks—Fringes, Tassels, Laces, and a general Assortment of UPHOLSTERY.

Wanted, at the above Manufactory, a quantity of Hanging Paper. (6w) Oct 15

## German Linens

FOR Sale, by—SAMUEL A. WELLS, & ISAAC WATERS, at No. 16, Central-street.—A fine and superior assortment, well calculated for home consumption, or exportation, and are entitled to denature, viz.  
400 pieces of Cream or Shirtings, suitable for the Army.  
150 do. Dowels, do do.  
600 do. Cafortillas, or fine Linen.  
900 do. Roussin or Linen Dressings.  
5500 do. Bretons, some very fine.  
500 do. Liffades, or Linen Checks.  
100 do. Borden, do do.  
900 do. Book Checks.  
100 do. Arabic Red or striped Linen.  
11,000 lbs. Olsburg, or German Duck, suitable for light sails, or frocks and Trowlers for the Army.  
5,000 lbs. Brown Olsburg for Bagging.

Also, 2 pr. long double furnished 4 pound Cannon, mounted, with appurtenances complete, all of which are offered for Cash or approved Credit.  
Also—A few tons Swedes IRON.  
July 5—(2aw5w)

## Crockery and Glass WARE.

EBENEZER FOX, (Sign of the Radlock, Roxbury-street.)  
GAIN informs the Public, that his extensive assortment of CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, both elegant and common, contains many articles scarce at the present time.  
Hard Ware and Paper Hangings, as usual, in a great variety and abundance.  
Also, constantly for Sale—Chamberlain's Patent Billions Cordials, by wholesale or retail, which is likewise to be obtained of Mr. CHARLES FRAYER, Court-street, Boston, opposite the Medical Store of the late SAMUEL CHAMBERLIN. 6w Roxbury, Sept 14

## No. 70.

AMERICAN manufactured GOODS, for sale at No. 70, CORNHILL, Boston, consisting of Cotton, Flannels, Chaudrains, Gingham, Stripes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Warps, Fillings, Yarns, Stockings, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, by GEO. PIERCE, Agent for Melius Wirrwall, Fuller & Co's factory, at Water-town. Sept 24

### JOHN KUHN, TAILOR,

No. 12 and 13, STATE STREET.

—HAS FOR SALE—A GOOD assortment of American and English Broadcloths, in flat which he will sell at retail for cash or store approved credit, about as cheap as the same kind can now be purchased by wholesale—among them are—blacks, blues, browns, corbeas, battle greens, drabs, alives, light and dark mixed.—Also, CAMMERS, SILK FLORENTINE and VESTINGS—Strees, best gut Coat and Vest New Buttons, &c. for United States Army; &c. for American Army—placed convene do for United States, viz for 4th, 9th, 10th, 15th and 21st Regiments—plain & conveyed to M<sup>rs</sup> facturers Infanterie, &c. &c. Oct 15

## For SAVANNAH.

The good schooner HERO, J. Cook, master, (an experienced pilot) will sail in a few days, having part of her freight engaged—for remainder or passage, (having good accommodations, apply to A. M. WOOD, No 1, D. Spear's wharf. Oct 15

## For BALTIMORE.

The fast sailing Schooner MARY, 45 tons burthen, Benjamin Elwell, master, has a pilot on board, & will sail in a few days.—For freight or passage, apply to A. WOOD, No 1, D. Spear's wharf. N. B. 50 barrels of light Freight can be taken on board a full sailing Schooner for Alexandria, to sail tomorrow if offered this day. Oct 19

### Robert G. Shaw,

Has for sale, No. 63, State-street, FIFTY-five pipes of 4th pr. Bordeaux BRANDY; 76 hhds. 4th proof W. I. RUM; 20 casks London Brown Stout; 45 casks best Bordeaux Claret; 10 do London Particular Madeira Wine; 10,000 lbs. grade Salt Petre; 200 pr. boxes English & American Gun-power; 50 boxes & bbls Roll Brimstone and Verdigris; 10 boxes and bbls of Indigo; 200 lbs. Quicksilver; 350 bales N. Orleans and Upland Cotton; 12 tons Old Salt from.

—ALSO—4000 pieces heavy Russia Duck, 1st quality; 200 do Russia Sheetings and Ravens Duck; 150 do brown & India Duck of different qualities; 12,000 Gummy Bags, Ionle and in bales; 8000 bbls Tar and Turpentine; 400 bbls coarse Salt, of an excellent quality.

—LIKewise—6 cases assorted Cotton Hosiery; 15 do best London Linen; 10 tons brown & London blisfered Steel; Cakes of Lard & Babbins & Scotch tins Thread; 46 bales Calcutta Goods, consisting of fine Cottons, Bandanas, Seersuckers, &c. &c. An Invoice of German Goods and Crape; 2 cranks French Felice Silks, &c. &c.

Also, to Sell, or Freight—The strong & good ship GENERAL KNOX, and the Sloop MORNING STAR.

—TO BE LET—A HOUSE in Main-street, and part of a HOUSE at the northern part of the town.

BILLS on Philadelphia and Baltimore. Cash advanced on Goods Consigned for Sale. Oct 5. (11)

### Joseph Baxter, jun.

HAS removed from No. 41, to No. 52, Long wharf, and has for Sale, 150 bbls superfine Alexandria FLOUR 20 do fine do 80 do superfine Richmond do from half-bbls. do do New Wheat. 24 bbls Alexandria Crackers for family use. Oct 15.

### French Cologne Water.

HAVE cases first quality COLOGNE WATER—for sale by P. SNOW, Jr. No 23, Fish-street. Oct 24

### Candle Moulds.

TWO hundred doz. English Black tin CANDLE MOULDs, from 4 to 8 lbs. for sale, by GREENE & VOSE, No. 7, Dock square. Oct 1.

### Barley Wanted.

CASH paid for BARLEY, by the subscriber, at his Brewery, Cattle-street, South End, Boston Oct 1 WM. GARDINER.

### Stills and Worms.

J. & B. T. WELLS, Copper-smiths, Back-street, Boston, have for sale a number of new Stills and Worms, suitable for the Grain Distillery—some are on approved construction, calculated to be run off once in fifty minutes. Also—second hand Stills, at a low price. 6w Aug 31

### Mustard Seed Wanted.

AND the highest prices paid at the Muldard Factory, No. 22, Court-street, or at my House in Chamber-street—by JARED AUSTIN. Ground Mustard, some at 30 cents per lb.—Ground Pepper, Coffee, and Spices, at the above place. Oct 24

### GEORGE BRINLEY,

No. 5, south side of the old Market House,

HAS for sale, a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c. the Cash or approved credit—Among which, are the following:—

800 lbs. Querc, 250 do best Gum Tragacanth, 550 do Arrow Root, 1000 do 2d quality do, 550 do refined Borax, 7500 do Liqueur Root, 600 do Balsam Copaiva, 3000 do Pale, 3600 do Peruvian Bark, 230 do powder'd pieces, 250 do red Cinnaum, 1000 do Salt Petre, 800 do Cassia, 30 do best Oil Annis, 4400 do Genua Leaves, 3400 do Aniseeds, 1000 do Gum Amomiac, 500 do white Vitriol, 2500 do do Arabic, 1000 do blue do, 600 do do Guaiacum, 2500 do Gum Aloes, 400 do do Shellac, 1000 do Oil Vitriol, 1500 do ground Madder, 100 do Safflowers, 45 boxes Spanish Cl-gars, 500 bottles Castor Oil, 14 bbls do, 8000 lbs Orange Peel, 160 do Clamher's Saffs, 1000 do Juniper Berries, 20 bbls Fir Sulphur, very fine quality, 15 casks roll do, 1600 lbs Calf's Soap, 30 lbs ground Camwood, 2 cases India Copal, 10 tons Logwood, 2 bbls S. Anter do, 9 do Indigo, 2 cases of Manilla, in ferts, 3 do Nicaragua, 2 do do flake, 15 casks best Allum, 2 do do flake, 55 casks yellow Ochre, 4 do Rheubarb, first quality, 10 bbls black Lead, 400 lbs Jaffa Root, 8 do Glue, 500 do Gum Myrrh. (6w) Oct 15

### Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all who are indebted to him on Book-account, to call upon him and settle their accounts, either by note or otherwise. JESSÉ DRAKE. Boston, Oct 15.

### Notice.

THE Agency of TIMOTHY M. BAKER, at the subscriber's Shop, No 75, Newbury street, has ceased this day by agreement. JOHN STEVENS, Boston, Sept 29, 1812.

### Notice.

N. B. SHOPS of all kinds, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Milles and Children, constantly on hand, as above, warranted of the first quality. Just received, a few dozen of Ladies cheap Kid Shoes, 3 per pair.

### Chair Stuff.

WANTED Turned Stuff Bottoms, and Top-pieces for 500 Chairs. Inquire at HATCHER'S Tavern in Newbury-street. Oct 15

## Clergyman's Almanack.

THIS day published, and for sale at LINCOLN & EDMANDS'S Theological and Miscellaneous Book-store, No 53, Cornhill—

THE CLERGYMAN'S ALMANACK for the year 1813, containing, not only what is peculiarly appropriate to an Almanack, but also a great variety of interesting religious and moral pieces, calculated for instruction and improvement.—Two fairs are printed, at 4 dls 50 cts and 9 dols per price. Oct 8

## Copartnership Dissolved.

THE copartnership now existing between AMOS WHITTEMORE and WILLIAM WHITTEMORE, Junr. of West Cambridge, and ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Boston, trading under the firm of WM. WHITTEMORE & CO.

will be dissolved on Monday next, 10th inst. In case as respects the said Robert Williams. All persons having demands on said Company are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted are called upon to make immediate payment to R<sup>o</sup> Williams, Junr. who is authorized to settle the same.

AMOS WHITTEMORE, ROBERT WILLIAMS, Junr.

The above business will be continued by AMOS WHITTEMORE and WM. WHITTEMORE, Junr. under the firm of WM. WHITTEMORE & Co. eight or ten weeks, after which it will be removed to the City of New York. An agent will be appointed to receive orders for Cards, &c. to purchase such kinds of materials as are used in the said Manufactory. Aug 10, 1812. (ep8m)

## Notice.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Esqr. Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the county of Barnstable, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of TRISTRAM NYE, late of Falmouth, in the said county of Barnstable; Cabinet-maker, deceased, in estate, represented in estate—Hereby give notice, that 6 months from this date, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the house of Henry Merchants in Falmouth, aforesaid, on the first Monday of October, and the five following months, from one to four o'clock, p. m. on each of said days, for the purposes aforesaid.

THOMAS FISH, Jr. Commrs. LEMUEL BLORED. Falmouth, Sept 28, 1812. (Oct 15)

## NOTICE is hereby given, that

the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of

JOHN PARKHURST,

late of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate; and has taken upon himself (as trustee) by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make payment to

JONATHAN BOWERS, Executor. Billerica, October 6, 1812. Oct 15

## NOTICE is hereby given, that

the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of

MARY WHITTLER,

deceased, testate; and has taken upon himself (as trustee) by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make payment to